

MIS

Thy shepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought mis-
 jing unto them.
 For a time caught up to God, as once
 Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long,
 And the great Thibite, who on fiery wheels
 Rode up to heaven, yet once again to come. *Milt. Par. R.*
 5. To miscarry; to fail.
 Thy invention all admir'd, and each, how he
 To be th' inventor *miss'd*, so easy it seem'd,
 Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
 Impossible. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*
 6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find: sometimes with *of* before
 the object.
 Gritus *missing* of the Moldavian fell upon Maylat. *Kneller.*
 The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are easy
 to be understood by us; upon the least reflection we cannot
 miss of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Miss, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Loss; want.
 In humble dales is footing fast,
 The trode is not so tickle,
 And though one fall through heedless haste,
 Yet is his *miss* not mickle. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
 I could have better spar'd a better man.
 Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee,
 If I were much in love with vanity. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
 If these papers have that evidence in them, there will be
 no great *miss* of those which are lost, and my reader may be
 satisfied without them. *Locke.*
 2. Mistake; error.
 He did without any great *miss* in the hardest points of
 grammar. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*
 3. Mistake, *n. f.* [misfale, Lat. *missel*, Fr.] The mass book.
 By the rubric of the *missal*, in every solemn mass, the
 priest is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Stillingfleet.*
 To MISSA'VE, *v. a.* [mis and *vey*.] To say ill or wrong.
 Their ill haviour garrs men *missay*,
 Both of their doctrine and their say. *Spenser's Poet.*
 Diggon Davie, I bid her goddais,
 Or Diggon her is, or I *missay*. *Spenser's Poet.*
 We are not dwarfs, but of equal stature, if Vives *missay*
 not. *Hakewill on Providence.*
 To MISSE'EM, *v. n.* [mis and *seem*.]
 1. To make false appearance.
 Foul Dueffa meet,
 Who with her witchcraft and *misseming* sweet
 Inveigled her to follow her desires unmeet. *Fairy Queen.*
 2. To misbecome. Obsolete both.
 Never knight I saw in such *misseming* plight. *Pa. Qu.*
 To MISSE'VE, *v. a.* [mis and *serve*.] To serve unfaithfully.
 Great men, who *misserve*d their country, were fined very
 highly. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 To MISSHA'PE, *v. a.* part. *misshaped* and *misshapen*. [mis and
shape.] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform.
 A rude *misshapen*, monstrous rabblement. *Pa. Qu.*
 His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
 And that misshapen shape, *misshapen* more. *Fairy Queen.*
 Him then she does transform to monstrous hues,
 And horribly *misshapes* with ugly tights,
 Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
 This *misshapen* knave, *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 His mother was a witch. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 And will the yet debate her eyes on me.
 On me that halt and am *misshapen* thus. *Shak. Rich. III.*
 Let the *misshapen* trunk that bears this head
 Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shakespeare.*
 Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the
 wreck here, and only the *misshapen* and despicable dwarf
 left standing. *L'Estrange.*
 Pluto hates his own *misshapen* race,
 Her sister furies fly her hideous face. *Dryden's En.*
 They make bold to destroy ill-formed and *misshapen* pro-
 ductions. *Locke.*
 The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices, form
 one of the most irregular, *misshapen* scenes in the world. *Addis.*
 We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are
 really deformed, because they have not the form of a regular
 bulwark; nor that the mountains are *misshapen*, because they
 are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 Some figures monstrous and *misshap'd* appear
 Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,
 Which but proportion'd to their site or place,
 Due distance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*
 2. In *Shakespeare*, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed: as, *to*
shape a course.
 Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Misshapen in the conduct of them both,
 Like powder in a skill-less soldiers flask,
 Is set on fire. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
 MIS'ILE, *adj.* [misilis, Lat.] Thrown by the hand; striking
 at distance.
 We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

MIS

Mission, *n. f.* [misio, Latin.]
 1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority.
 Her son tracing the desert wild,
 All his great work to come before him set,
 How to begin, how to accomplish best,
 His end of being on earth, and *mission* high. *Milt. Pa. Res.*
 The divine authority of our *mission*, and the powers vested
 in us by the high-priest of our profession, Christ Jesus, are
 publicly disputed and denied. *Atterbury.*
 2. Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion.
 In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the bre-
 thren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the
 sciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and
 bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren should
 stay abroad till the new *mission*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
 3. Dismission; discharge. Not in use.
 In Cesar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had,
 yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge, though with no in-
 tantion it should be granted, but thought to wrench him to
 their other desires; whereupon with one cry they asked *mis-
 sion*. *Bacon's Apphian.*
 4. Faction; party. Not in use.
 Glorious deeds, in these fields of late,
 Made emulous *missions* amongst the gods themselves.
 And drove great Mars to faction. *Shakespeare.*
 MIS'IONARY, *n. f.* [missionaire, French.] One sent to propa-
 gate religion.
 You mention the presbyterian *missionary*, who had been
 persecuted for his religion. *Swift.*
 Like mighty *missioner* you come,
 Ad partes infidelium. *Dryden.*
 MIS'IVE, *adj.* [misive, French.]
 1. Such as may be sent.
 The king grants a licence under the great seal, called a
 congé d'elire, to elect the person he has nominated by his
 letters *misive*. *Ayliffe's Purgeon.*
 2. Used at distance.
 In vain with darts a distant war they try,
 Short, and more short, the *misive* weapons fly. *Dryden.*
 MIS'IVE, *n. f.* [French.]
 1. A letter sent: it is retained in Scotland in that sense.
 Great aids came in to him; partly upon *mission*, and
 partly volunteers from many parts. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 2. A messenger.
 Rousing in Alexandria, you
 Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts
 Did give my *misive* out of audience. *Shakespeare.*
 While wrapt in the wonder of it came *missions* from the
 kings, who all hail'd me thane of Caynder. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 MIS'IVE, *v. a.* [mis and *speak*.] To speak wrong.
 It is not so; thou hast *mispeake*, misheard;
 Tell o'er thy tale again. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
 A mother delights to hear
 Her early child *mispeake* half-utter'd words. *Dana.*
 MIS'IVE, *n. f.* [mispe, Saxon.]
 1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in single
 drops.
 Old Chaucer, like the morning star,
 To us discovers day from far;
 His light those *mispe* and clouds dissolv'd
 Which our dark nation long involv'd. *Dunkon.*
 And *mispe* condens'd to clouds obscure the sky.
 And clouds dissolv'd, the thirsty ground supply. *Roscommon.*
 As a *mispe* is a multitude of small but solid globules, which
 therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud,
 is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave glo-
 bules, which therefore ascend to that height, in which they
 are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspend-
 ed, till by some motion in the air, being broken, they de-
 scend in solid drops; either small, as in a *mispe*, or bigger,
 when many of them run together, as in rain. *Greus.*
 But hov'ring *mispe* around his brows are spread,
 And night with fable shades involves his head. *Dryden.*
 A cloud is nothing but a *mispe* flying high in the air, as a
mispe is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*
 2. Any thing that dims or darkens with such *mispe* of sus-
 picion, they are soon misled into the most desperate actions.
 King Charles.
 His passion cast a *mispe* before his sense,
 And either made or magnify'd th' offence. *Dryden.*
 To MIS'IVE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a
 vapour or steam.
 Lend me a looking-glass;
 If that her breath will *mispe* or stain the stone,
 Why then the lives. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
 MIS'IVABLE, *adj.* [from *mispeake*.] Liable to be conceived
 wrong.
 It is not strange to see the difference of a third part in so
 large an account, if we consider how differently they are set
 forth in minor and less *misivable* numbers. *Brown.*
 To

MIS

To MISTA'KE, *v. a.* [mis and *tate*.] To conceive wrong; to
 take something for that which it is not.
 The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willingly
 opening their gates to strangers, nor strangers willingly en-
 tering for fear of being *mistaken*. *Sidney.*
 These did truly apprehend a great affinity between their
 practice of invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or
 else there was no danger one should be *mistaken* for the other.
 Stillingfleet.
 This if neglected will make the reader very much *mistake*,
 and misunderstand his meaning, and render the sense very
 perplexed. *Locke.*
 Fancy passes for knowledge, and what is prettily said is *mis-
 taken* for solid. *Locke.*
 Fools into the notion fall;
 That vice or virtue there is none at all;
 Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain,
 'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain. *Pope.*
 To MISTA'KE, *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.
 Seeing God found folly in his angels; mens judgments,
 which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their
 mistakes. *Kalaign's Hist. of the World.*
 Seldom any one *mistakes* in his names of simple ideas, or
 applies the name red to the idea green. *Locke.*
 Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding-
 ings, among friends. *Swift.*
 MISTA'KE, pret. and part. pass. of *mistake* for *mistaken*, and so
 retained in Scotland.
 This dagger hath *mistaken*; for lo! the sheath
 Lies empty on the back of Mountague.
 The point misheathed in my daughter's bosom. *Shakespeare.*
 To be MISTA'KEN, To err.
 England is so idly king'd.
 — You are too much *mistaken* in this king:
 Question, your grace, the late ambassadors,
 How modest in exception, and withal
 How terrible in constant resolution. *Shakespeare, Henry V.*
Mistaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,
 But cut the bond of union with that stroke. *Waller.*
 MISTA'KE, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Misconception; error.
 As some misfortune brings him, or *mistake*. *Milton.*
 Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from
 all possibility of *mistake* in what it believes. *Tillotson.*
 Those errors are not to be charged upon religion, which
 proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious *mis-
 takes* about it. *Bentley's Sermons.*
 MISTA'KE, *adv.* [from *mistaking*.] Erroneously; falsely.
 The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty,
 which *mistakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall
 which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*
 To MISTA'KE, *v. a.* [mis and *tate*.] To state wrong.
 They *mistake* the question, when they talk of pressing cere-
 monies. *Bishop Sanderson.*
 To MISTAKE, *v. a.* [mis and *teach*.] To teach wrong.
 Such guides shall be let over the several congregations as
 will be sure to *mistake* them. *Bishop Sanderson.*
 The extravagances of the lowest life are the more con-
 summate disorders of a *mistake* or neglected youth. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
 To MISTEL, *v. a.* [mis and *tell*.] To tell unfaithfully or in-
 accurately.
 To MISTEMPER, *v. a.* [mis and *temper*.] To temper ill; to
 disorder.
 This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour
 Rets by you only to be qualified. *Shakespeare, King John.*
 MIST'ER, *adj.* [from *mistake*, trade, French.] What *mistake*,
 what kind of.
 The redcross knight toward him crossed fast,
 To weet what *mistake* might was so dismay'd,
 There him he finds all senseless and agast. *Spenser.*
 To MIST'ER, *v. a.* [mis and *tem*.] To term erroneously.
 Hence banished, is banish'd from the world;
 And world exil'd is death. That banished
 Is death *mist'erm'd*. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*
 To MISTH'NK, *v. a.* [mis and *think*.] To think ill; to think
 wrong.
 How will the country, for these woful chances,
Misth'nk the king, and not be satisfy'd. *Shakespeare.*
 We, the greatest, are *misthought*
 For things that others do. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breast,
 Adam! *Misthought* of her to thee so dear? *Milton.*
 To MISTIME, *v. a.* [mis and *time*.] Not to time right; not
 to adapt properly with regard to time.
 MISTINESS, *n. f.* [from *missy*.] Cloudiness; state of being
 overcast.
 The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and
 version of the same into air, appeareth in the sudden vanish-
 ing of vapours from glass, or the blade of a sword, such as
 doth not at all detain or imbibe the moisture, for the *mistiness*
 scattereth immediately. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 91.*

MIS

MISTION, *n. f.* [from *missus*, Latin.] The state of being
 mingled.
 In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their
 living form as well as that of *mision*, and though they wholly
 seem to retain unto the body, depart upon disunion. *Brown.*
 Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their
mision, produce colour. *Boyle on Colours.*
 MISTLETOE, *n. f.* [myrtelean, Saxon; *missele*, Danish, *birds-
 lime*, and *zan*, a twig.] A plant.
 The flower of the *mistletoe* consists of one leaf, which is
 shaped like a bafon, divided into four parts, and beset with
 warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is
 placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers,
 and consists of four shorter leaves; this becomes a round berry
 full of a glutinous substance, inclosing a plain heart-shaped
 seed: this plant is always produced from feed, and is not to
 be cultivated in the earth, as most other plants, but will
 always grow upon trees; from whence the ancients account-
 ed it a super-plaut, who thought it to be an excrescence on
 the tree without the feed being previously lodged there, which
 opinion is now generally confuted. The manner of its propa-
 gation is as follows, *viz.* the *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds
 upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth
 open the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the
 berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, doth sometimes
 fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to
 get disengaged of, he strikes his beak at the branches of a
 neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this vis-
 cous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth
 part of the tree, will fatten itself, and the following winter
 put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readi-
 ly take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth
 kind trees: it is observable, that whenever a branch of an
 oak tree hath any of these plants growing upon it, it is cut
 off, and preferred by the curious in their collections of natu-
 ral curiosities. *Milner.*
 If snows do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
 Crave *mistle* and ivy for them for to spare. *Tusser's Husb.*
 A barren and detested vale, you see it is:
 The trees, though Summer, yet forlorn and lean,
 O'ercome with moss, and baleful *mistle*. *Shakespeare.*
Mistle groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, some-
 times upon hazels, and rarely upon oaks; the *mistle* whereof
 is counted very medicinal: it is ever green Winter and Sum-
 mer, and beareth a white glittering berry; and it is a plant
 utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*
 All your temples strow
 With laurel green, and sacred *mistle*. *Gay's Trivia.*
 MISTLIKA, *adj.* [mist and *like*.] Resembling a mist.
 Good Romeo, hide thyself.
 — Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans,
Mistlike infold me from the search of eyes. *Shakespeare.*
 MISTOLD, particip. pass. of *mistle*.
 MISTOK, particip. pass. of *mistle*.
 Look nymphs, and shepherds look,
 What hidden blaze of majesty,
 Too divine to be *mistook*. *Milton.*
 MISTRESS, *n. f.* [mistress, *mistris*, French.]
 1. A woman who governs: correlative to subject or to ser-
 vant.
 Here flood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
 Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
 To stand's auspicious *mistress*. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
 Let us prepare
 Some welcome for the *mistress* of the house. *Shakespeare.*
 Like the lily,
 That once was *mistress* of the field and flourish'd,
 I'll hang my head and perish. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
 He'll make your Paris *mistress* shake for it,
 Were it the *mistress* court of mighty Europe. *Shakespeare.*
 I will not charm my tongue; I'm bound to speak;
 My *mistress* here lies murder'd in her bed. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
 The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
 To be her *mistress*! *mistress*! the queen's queen. *Shakespeare.*
 Rome now is *mistress* of the whole world, sea and land,
 To either pole. *Benj. Jonson's Catiline.*
 Wonder not, sov'reign *mistress*! if perhaps
 Thou can't, who art sole wonder; much less arm
 Thy looks, the heav'n of mildness, with disdain. *Milton.*
 Those who assert the lunar orb presides
 O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides;
 Whose waves obsequious ebb, or swelling run
 With the declining or encreasing moon;
 With reason seem her empire to maintain
 As *mistress* of the rivers and the main. *Blackmore.*
 What a miserable spectacle, for a nation that had been
mistress at sea so long!
 2. A woman who possesses faculties uninjured.
 There had she enjoyed herself while she was *mistress* of
 herself, and had no other thoughts but such as might arise
 out of quiet senses. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Ages